

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 2002

Michigan--local government

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government ² [8,227 cases]	100.0	9.6	13.4	13.0	12.0	14.7	7.6	29.7	13.0
Goods producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	11.2	10.8	14.5	15.0	16.5	12.3	19.8	10.0
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Durable goods	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nondurable goods	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services	100.0	13.2	16.1	13.6	10.5	9.7	7.9	28.9	9.0
Public Administration	100.0	6.3	11.7	12.4	12.5	18.5	6.9	31.8	14.0

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.